Docket No.: 042390.P11775

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application. No.	:	09/965,224	Confirmation No. 3860
Applicant	:	Richard Qian	
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Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

Dear Sir:

Applicant submits, the following Appeal Brief pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.37 for consideration by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. Applicant also submits herewith our check number 263 in the amount of $500 to cover the cost of filing the opening brief as required by 37 C.F.R. § 41.20(1)(b). Please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to our deposit Account No.02-2666. A duplicate copy of the Fee Transmittal is enclosed for this purpose.

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I.   REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the assignee, Intel Corporation.

II.   RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences known to the appellants, the appellants' legal representative, or assignee, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

III.   STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-57 of the present application are pending and remain rejected. The Applicants hereby appeals the rejection of claims 1-57.

IV.   STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Examiner issued a Final Office Action on July 14, 2005. In response to the Final Office Action, Applicant filed a Notice of Appeal on October 13, 2005.

V.   SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

1. Independent claims 1, 10, 20, 29, 39, and 48:

The present invention is a technique to receive a personalized content from a media source[1]. A system 100 includes a home server 110, a home device 120, a network/ broadband medium 140, an edge server 150, a network/ broadcast medium 160, and a media source 170[2].

The home server 110 provides a user 105 a means to receive media content personalized to the user's preferences or needs[3]. The home server 110 includes a personalization engine 210, a content scheduler 220, a local storage 230, and a content manager 240[4].

The personalization engine 210 creates the personal preference information from the user 105 regarding a content the user 105 wishes to receive. The personal preference

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[1] See Specification, paragraph [0012], page 3.
[2] See Specification, paragraph [0015], page 4; Fig. 1, element 100.
[3] See Specification, paragraph [0016], page 4.

information is represented in a description compatible with a content analyzer in the edge server 150[5]. The content scheduler 220 includes a delivery scheduler 222 and an upload scheduler 224. The delivery scheduler 222 schedules the delivery of the content from the edge server 150. The upload scheduler schedules the uploading of the personal preference information to the edge server 150[6].

The edge server 150 is a server that is at the edge of the network/ broadband medium 160 and 140. The edge server 150 receives the personal preference information and delivery information from the home server 110 regarding a content the user 105 wishes to receive[7].

The edge server 150 includes a content analyzer 310, a content filter 320, a content assembler 330, and a content distributor 340[8]. The content analyzer 310 analyzes the media content received from the media source 170 based a description compatible with the personal preference information from the user 105 regarding the content he or she wishes to receive. The personal preference information is provided by a home server 110[9]. The content filter 320 filters the content according to the personal preference information for delivery to the user. The filter 320 filters the media content by matching content descriptors (e.g., metadata) of the received content and the descriptors of the preferred content provided in the personal preference information[10].

2. Claims 7, 26, 28, and 45:

The content manager 240 manages the cached content 235. The content manager 240 includes a retriever 242, an indexer 244, a distributor 246, a de-cryptor 248 and an archiver 252[11].

The retriever 242 retrieves the cache content 235 from the local storage 230. The indexer 244 indexes the cache content according to pre-defined index structure to facilitate the retrieval or access. The distributor 246 distributes the retrieved cache content to the home device 140[12].

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[4] See Specification, paragraph [0021], pages 5-6; Fig. 2, element 110.
[5] See Specification, paragraph [0022], page 6; paragraph [0037], page 10; Fig. 2, element 210; Fig. 5, element 510.
[6] See Specification, paragraph [0023], page 6; paragraph [0037], page 10; Fig. 2, element 220; Fig. 5, elements 520 and 530.
[7] See Specification, paragraph [0019], page 5; Figure 1, element 150.
[8] See Specification, paragraph [0027], page 7; Figure 3, element 150.
[9] See Specification, paragraph [0028], page 7; paragraph [0041], page 11; Fig. 3, element 310; Fig. 6, element 620.
[10] See Specification, paragraph [0029], page 8; paragraph [0042], page 11; Fig. 3, element 320; Fig. 6, element 630.
[11] See Specification, paragraph [0025], page 7; Figure 2, element 240.

3. Claims 8, 9, 27, 46, and 47:

The decryptor or decoder 248 decrypts or decodes the cache content using some pre-defined de-cryption or decoding procedure. The archiver 252 archives the cached content for easy accesses[13].

The home device 120 may be any one of a viewing device 122 such as a display monitor, a personal digital assistant (PDA) 124, an audio visual device 126, a tablet 128, a personal computer 130, a set-top box 132, a digital television set 134, a wireless device 136. The wireless device 136 may be a mobile handset, a cell phone, a Bluetooth device, etc. The home device 120 allows the user 105 to view, retrieve, and interact with the personalized content delivered by the edge server 150[14].

4. Claims 17, 36, 37, and 55:

The content analyzer 310 includes at least one of a parser 312 and a metadata creator 314[15]. The parser 312 parses the metadata embedded in the content. The metadata creator 314 creates a metadata associated with the content or a descriptor that is compatible with the descriptor or metadata in the personal preference information[16].

VI.   GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

A. Claims 1-6, 10-16, 18-25, 29-35, 38-44, 48-54, 56 and 57 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Publication No. 2004,0268390 issued to Ibrahim Sezan et al. ("Ibrahim").

B. Claims 7, 26, 28, and 45 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ibrahim in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0032772 issued to Olstad et al. ("Olstad").

C. Claims 8, 9, 27, 46, and 47 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ibrahim and Olstad and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,638,531 issued to Crump et al. ("Crump").

D. Claims 17, 36, 37, and 55 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ibrahim in view of U.S. Publication No. 2003/0093790 issued to Logan et al. ("Logan").

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[12] See Specification, paragraph [0025], page 7; Figure 2, element 240.
[13] See Specification, paragraph [0025], page 7; Figure 2, element 240.
[14] See Specification, paragraph [0017], pages 4-5; Figure 1, element 110.
[15] See Specification, paragraph [0028], pages 7-8; Figure 3, element 310.
[16] See Specification, paragraph [0028], page 9; Figure 3, elements 312 and 314.

VII. ARGUMENTS

A. Claims 1-6, 10-16, 18-25, 29-35, 38-44, 48-54, 56 and 57 Are Not Anticipated by Ibrahim

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-6, 10-16, 18-25, 29-35, 38-44, 56 and 57 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Publication No. 2004,0268390 issued to Ibrahim Sezan et al. ("Ibrahim"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and contends that the Examiner has not met the burden of establishing a prima facie case of anticipation.

To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." Vergegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ 2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the...claim." Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ 2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Since the Examiner failed to show that Ibrahim teaches or discloses any one of the claimed elements as discussed below, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 is improper.

Ibrahim discloses an audiovisual information management system. A user description scheme 20 includes the user's personal preferences and information regarding the user's viewing history (Ibrahim, paragraph [0046]; Figure 1, element 20). A generation module 44 receives user information 48 including data for the user description scheme (Ibrahim, paragraph [0053]; Figure 2, elements 44 and 48). An audiovisual program analysis module 42 performs an analysis of the received program 38 to extract and provide program related information (descriptors) to the description scheme generation module 44 (Ibrahim, paragraph [0053]; Figure 2, elements 42)

Ibrahim does not disclose, either expressly or inherently, (1) a personalization engine to create personal preference information from a user regarding a content, the personal preference information being represented in a description compatible with a content analyzer in an edge server, as recited in independent claims 1, 20, and 39; (2) a content scheduler coupled to the personalization engine to schedule delivery of the content from the edge server and uploading of the personal preference information to the edge

server, as recited in independent claims 1, 20 and 39; (3) a content analyzer to analyze a content received from a media source to extract a description compatible with personal preference information from a user regarding the content, the personal preference information being provided by a home server, as recited in independent claims 10, 29, and 48; and (4) a content filter coupled to the content analyzer to filter the content using the extracted description and the personal preference information for delivery to the user as recited in independent claims 10, 29, and 48.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner states that Ibrahim discloses a personalization engine, equating it with the elements 20, 40 in Figures 1 and 2 in Ibrahim. The Examiner also equates the claimed content analyzer and edge server with elements 42 and 16, respectively, in Figure 2 of Ibrahim (Final Office Action, page 3). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Ibrahim merely discloses a user description scheme to include the user's personal preferences and user's viewing history. This is not the same as a personalization engine to create personal preference information in a description compatible with a content analyzer in an edge server. The user description scheme is provided to the analysis module 42 for selective analysis of the programs. The analysis module 42 and the description scheme generation module 44 are part of the audiovisual system 16. The system 16 is the audiovisual system located at the user's location to present to the user the content (Ibrahim, paragraph [0038]). It is not an edge server.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner contends that edge server is not a well-known term in the art as it is not included in the Microsoft Computer Dictionary, Fifth Edition (Final Office Action, page 12). Applicant respectfully disagrees. Edge server is well known in the network and communication technologies. Furthermore, the specification describes in essence what an edge server is. See, for example, Specification, paragraph [0019]. In contrast, the audiovisual presentation system 16 as disclosed by Ibrahim is at best a computer interfacing to audio or video sources such as television, video cassette recorders (VCRs), home entertainment center, internet broadcasts, or specialized Internet services. It is not a server that is at the edge of a network/broadband medium.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner further states that Ibrahim discloses a content scheduler, equating it to the search, filtering, and browsing (SFB) module 52 in Figure 2 of Ibrahim. Applicant respectfully disagrees. The SFB module 52 merely

performs filtering, searching, and browsing of the program 38 on the basis of the information contained in the description schemes (Ibrahim, paragraph [0054]). It does not schedule the delivery of the content from the edge server and uploading of the personal preference information. The system 16 merely receives the program 38 and is not capable of scheduling delivery of the content (Ibrahim, paragraph [0056]).

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner contends that Ibrahim discloses scheduling of a Chicago Bull's game, viewer's watching of 20/20 and several additional such viewer's preferences (Final Office Action, page 14). Applicant respectfully disagrees. Ibrahim merely discloses the user selecting the Chicago Bulls game and indicates a desire to view a 5 minute highlight of the game (Ibrahim, paragraph [0056], page 5), not scheduling delivery of the content.

Therefore, Applicant believes that independent claims 1, 10, 20, 29, 39, 48 and their respective dependent claims are distinguishable over the cited prior art references.

B.   Claims 7, 26, 28, and 45 Are Not Obvious over Ibrahim in view of Olstad

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 7, 26, 28, and 45 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ibrahim in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0032772 issued to Olstad et al. ("Olstad"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and contends that the Examiner has not met the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. *MPEP §2143, p. 2100-129 (8th Ed., Rev. 2, May 2004).* Applicants respectfully contend that there is no suggestion or motivation to combine their teachings, and thus no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established.

Ibrahim discloses an audiovisual information management system as discussed above.

Olstad discloses a method for searching and analysis information in data networks. A search index generated from a search cache is an index that can be utilized to build search engine services (Olstad, paragraph [0085]).

Ibrahim and Olstad, taken alone or in any combination, does not disclose, suggest, or render obvious, at least a content manager to manage a cached content, the content manager including (a) a retriever to retrieve the cache content, (b) an indexer to index the cache content, and (c) a distributor to distribute the retrieved cache content to a device. There is no motivation to combine Ibrahim and Olstad, because neither of them addresses the problem of personalized content delivery. There is no teaching or suggestion that a personalization engine or a content scheduler is present. Ibrahim, read as a whole, does not suggest the desirability of personalizing content delivery.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner states that Olstad discloses an indexer to index the cached content (Final Office Action, page5). However, the Olstad cache content here refers to a search content which includes only requests, user information, result code for the web request, hash values for document content, document information, access statistics and databases of hosts or sites (Olstad, paragraphs [0051] to [0065]). These are not contents scheduled to be delivered to the user. Furthermore, Olstad does not disclose a distributor to distribute the retrieved cached content to a device.

Accordingly, claims 7, 26, 28, and 45 are distinguishable from the cited prior art references.

C. Claims 8, 9, 27, 46, and 47 Are Not Obvious over Ibrahim and Olstad and further in view of Crump

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 8, 9, 27, 46, and 47 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ibrahim and Olstad and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,638,531 issued to Crump et al. ("Crump"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and contends that the Examiner has not met the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness.

Ibrahim discloses an audiovisual information management system as discussed above. Olstad discloses a method for searching and analysis information in data networks as discussed above.

Crump discloses a multiprocessor integrated circuit with video refresh logic employing instruction/data caching and associated timing synchronization. An address decoder of a cache always selects the current set as well as the next set to cache ahead (Crump, col. 15, lines 41-43).

Ibrahim , Olstad, and Crump, taken alone or in any combination, does not disclose, suggest, or render obvious at least a content manager to manage the cached content, the content manager further including (a) a decryptor to decrypt the cache content, and (b) an archiver to archive the cached content, as recited in claims 8, 27, and 46. There is no motivation to combine Ibrahim , Olstad, and Crump because none of them addresses the problem of personalized content delivery. There is no teaching or suggestion that a personalization engine or a content scheduler is present. Ibrahim, read as a whole, does not suggest the desirability of personalizing content delivery.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner states that Crump discloses a cache decryptor/decoder (Final Office Action, page 6). Applicant respectfully disagrees. Crump merely discloses an address decoder to select the next set. An address decoder is not the same as a decryptor. The cache used in the Crump is the cache memory used in a multiprocessor system, not a cache used in communication networks to deliver contents. Furthermore, Crump does not disclose an archiver to archive the cached content.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner contends that Applicant does not particularly define a decryptor (Final Office Action, page 16). Applicant respectfully disagrees. A decryptor is to decrypt content that has been encrypted in some cryptographic standard. See, for example, Specification, paragraph [0033]. Claims should be interpreted consistently with the specification, which provides content for the proper construction of the claims because it explains the nature of the patentee's invention. See Renishaw P.L.C. v. Marposs Societa Per Azioni, 158 F.3d 1243 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Here, the terms "decryptor" and "archiver" should be interpreted according to the specification, read as the whole.

Accordingly, claims 8, 9, 27, 46, and 47 are distinguishable from the cited prior art references.

D. Claims 17, 36, 37, and 55 Are Not Obvious over Ibrahim in view of Logan

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected 17, 36, 37, and 55 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ibrahim in view of U.S. Publication No. 2003/0093790 issued to Logan et al. ("Logan"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and contends that the Examiner has not met the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness.

Ibrahim discloses an audiovisual information management system as discussed above.

Logan discloses an audio and video program recording, editing and playback systems using metadata. The available metadata may be used to subdivide the incoming broadcasts into segments (Logan, paragraph [0054]). Metadata that is used to parse incoming segments may be made available from the parser at the remote facility (Logan, paragraph [0059]).

Ibrahim and Logan, taken alone or in any combination, does not disclose, suggest, or render obvious at least a content analyzer including at least a parser to parse the metadata, as recited in claims 17, 36, 37, and 55. There is no motivation to combine Ibrahim and Logan because neither of them addresses the problem of personalized content delivery. There is no teaching or suggestion that a personalization engine or a content scheduler is present. Ibrahim, read as a whole, does not suggest the desirability of personalizing content delivery.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner states that Logan discloses a parser to parse the metadata (Final Office Action, page 8). However, these are not metadata associated with the content scheduled to be delivered with personalized information. Claims should be interpreted consistently with the specification, which provides content for the proper construction of the claims because it explains the nature of the patentee's invention. See Renishaw P.L.C. v. Marposs Societa Per Azioni, 158 F.3d 1243 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Here, the term "metadata" should be interpreted to be associated with the content. See, for example, Specification, paragraphs [0034]-[0035].

Accordingly, claims 17, 36, 37, and 55 are distinguishable from the cited prior art references.

In summary, the Examiner failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness and failed to show there is teaching, suggestion or motivation to combine the references. "When determining the patentability of a claimed invention which combined two known elements, 'the question is whether there is something in the prior art as a whole suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination.'" In re Beattie, Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co., 730 F.2d 1452, 1462, 221 USPQ (BNA) 481, 488 (Fed. Cir. 1984). To defeat patentability based on obviousness, the suggestion to make the new product having the claimed characteristics must come from the prior art, not from the hindsight knowledge of the invention. Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil, 744 F.2d 1132, 1143, 227 USPQ (BNA) 543, 551 (Fed. Cir. 1985). To prevent the use of hindsight based on the invention to defeat patentability of the invention, this court requires the Examiner to show a motivation to combine the references that create the case of obviousness. In other words, the Examiner must show reasons that a skilled artisan, confronted with the same problems as the inventor and with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would select the prior elements from the cited prior references for combination in the manner claimed. In re Roufette, 149 F.3d 1350 (Fed. Cir. 1996), 47 USPQ 2d (BNA) 1453. "To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or implicitly suggest the claimed invention or the Examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references." Ex parte Clapp, 227 USPQ 972, 973. (Bd.Pat.App.&Inter. 1985). The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. In re Mills, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Furthermore, although a prior art device "may be capable of being modified to run the way the apparatus is claimed, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the reference to do so." In re Mills 916 F.2d at 682, 16 USPQ2d at 1432; In re Fitch, 972 F.2d 1260, 23 USPQ2d 1780 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In the present invention, the cited references do not expressly or implicitly suggest any of the above elements. In addition, the Examiner failed to present a convincing line of reasoning as to why a combination of Ibrahim , Olstad, Crump and Logan is an obvious application of personalized content delivery.

Claims must be interpreted according to the specification:

Claims should be interpreted consistently with the specification, which provides content for the proper construction of the claims because it explains the nature of the patentee's invention. See <u>Renishaw P.L.C. v. Marposs Societa Per Azioni</u>, 158 F.3d 1243 (Fed. Cir. 1998). During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification". See MPEP 2111.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner states the although claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims, citing <u>In re Van Guens</u>, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The Examiner mis-reads <u>Van Guens</u>. In <u>Van Guens</u>, the claim in question recites a magnet assembly with a "uniform magnetic field". The board found that the Japanese reference disclosed a magnetic assembly with a substantially uniform magnetic field, varying no more than 10 percent. Van Guens does not disagree with this finding. Instead, Van Guens argues that the uniform magnetic field limitation in the claim in question must be interpreted in light of the specification and the understanding of persons skilled in the NMR and MRI art. Van Guens then contends that the Japanese reference does not make the invention of the claim in question obvious because it does not teach the level of magnetic field uniformity required for NMR imaging. The court rejects this argument and states that the claim is not expressly limited to NMR or MRI apparatus. The court then holds that Van Guens cannot read an NMR limitation into the claim to justify his argument as to the meaning of the "uniform magnetic field." The <u>Van Guens</u> court, therefore, applies the rule that limitations from the specification are not read into the claims only when there is no dispute that the prior art discloses the claimed invention and the limitation provides further specificity to the claim in an attempt to distinguish from the prior art. In the present application, no limitation from the specification is read into the claim. The specification is used only to interpret the claim language to distinguish from the prior art. Applicant contends that the prior art reference does not disclose, either implicitly or explicitly, suggest, or render obvious the claimed invention.
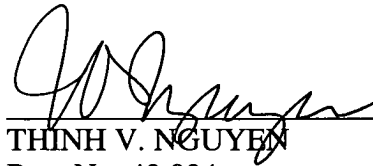
Therefore, Applicant believes that independent claims 1, 10, 20, 29, 39, 48 and their respective dependent claims are distinguishable over the cited prior art references.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully requests that the Board enter a decision overturning the Examiner's rejection of all pending claims, and holding that the claims are neither anticipated or rendered obvious over the cited prior art references.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

Dated: December 30, 2005

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IX. CLAIM APPENDIX

The claims of the present application which are involved in this appeal are as follows:

1. (original) A home server comprising:

a personalization engine to create personal preference information from a user regarding a content, the personal preference information being represented in a description compatible with a content analyzer in an edge server; and

a content scheduler coupled to the personalization engine to schedule delivery of the content from the edge server and uploading of the personal preference information to the edge server.

2. (original) The home server of claim 1 further comprising:

a local storage to cache the content delivered from the edge server; and

a content manager coupled to the local storage to manage the cached content.

3. (original) The home server of claim 1 wherein the description is compatible with a metadata associated with the content.

4. (original) The home server of claim 3 wherein the metadata is one of a closed caption, a Resource Description Framework (RDF), motion picture expert group (MPEG)-7, TV-Anytime metadata, a Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) metadata dictionary, a Dublin Core descriptor, and an European Broadcasting Union (EBU) P/meta.

5. (original) The home server of claim 1 wherein the personalization engine comprises:

a deduction engine to deduce the personal preference information based on user's usage.

6. (original) The home server of claim 1 wherein the personalization engine comprises:

an input interface to obtain the personal preference information provided by the user.

7.   (original) The home server of claim 2 wherein the content manager comprises:

a retriever to retrieve the cache content;

an indexer to index the cache content; and

a distributor to distribute the retrieved cache content to a device.

8.   (original) The home server of claim 7 wherein the content manager further comprises:

a decryptor to decrypt the cache content; and

an archiver to archive the cached content.

9.   (original) The home server of claim 7 wherein the device is one of a viewing device, a personal digital assistant (PDA), an audio visual device, a tablet, a personal computer, a set-top box, a digital television set, and a wireless device.

10.   (previously presented) An edge server comprising:

a content analyzer to analyze a content received from a media source to extract a description compatible with personal preference information from a user regarding the content, the personal preference information being provided by a home server; and

a content filter coupled to the content analyzer to filter the content using the extracted description and the personal preference information for delivery to the user.

11.   (original) The edge server of claim 10 further comprising:

a content assembler to assemble the filtered content using the description into a packaged content according to an assembly criterion; and

a content distributor coupled to the content assembler to distribute the packaged content to the user based on delivery information provided by the home server.

12.   (original) The edge server of claim 10 wherein the media source is one of a Web content, a television broadcast, a media broadcast, a video program, an audio program, and an audio visual program.

13.   (original) The edge server of claim 10 wherein the description is compatible with a metadata associated with the content.

14.   (original) The edge server of claim 13 wherein the metadata is one of a closed caption, a Resource Description Framework (RDF), motion picture expert group (MPEG)-7, a TV-Anytime metadata, a Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) metadata dictionary, a Dublin Core descriptor, and an European Broadcasting Union (EBU) P/meta.

15.   (original) The edge server of claim 10 wherein the assembly criterion is one of a semantic topic and a subscription level.

16.   (original) The edge server of claim 10 wherein the delivery information includes at least a scheduled time, a quality of service information, and a transmission bandwidth.

17.   (original) The edge server of claim 13 wherein the content analyzer comprises:
        a parser to parse the metadata.

18.   (original) The edge server of claim 10 wherein the content analyzer comprises:
        a metadata creator to create a metadata associated with the content.

19.   (original) The edge server of claim 10 wherein the content filter comprises:
        a matcher to match the description with the personal preference information.

20.   (original) A method comprising:

creating personal preference information from a user regarding a content, the personal preference information being represented in a description compatible with a content analyzer in an edge server; and

scheduling delivery of the content from the edge server and uploading of the personal preference information to the edge server.

21.   (original) The method of claim 20 further comprising:

caching the content delivered from the edge server; and

managing the cached content.

22.   (original) The method of claim 20 wherein the description is compatible with a metadata associated with the content.

23.   (original) The method of claim 22 wherein the metadata is one of a closed caption, a Resource Description Framework (RDF), motion picture expert group (MPEG)-7, TV-Anytime metadata, a Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) metadata dictionary, a Dublin Core descriptor, and an European Broadcasting Union (EBU) P/meta.

24.   (original) The method of claim 20 wherein creating personal preference information comprises:

deducing the personal preference information based on user's usage.

25.   (original) The method of claim 20 wherein creating personal preference information comprises:

obtaining the personal preference information provided by the user.

26.   (original) The method of claim 21 wherein scheduling delivery comprises:

retrieving the cache content;

indexing the cache content; and

distributing the retrieved cache content to a device.

27.   (original) The method of claim 26 wherein scheduling delivery further comprises:

decrypting the cache content; and

archiving the cached content.

28.   (original) The method of claim 26 wherein the device is one of a viewing device, a personal digital assistant (PDA), an audio visual device, a tablet, a personal computer, a set-top box, a digital television set, and a wireless device.

29.   (previously presented) A method comprising:

analyzing a content received from a media source to extract a description compatible with personal preference information from a user regarding the content, the personal preference information being provided by a home server; and

filtering the content using the extracted description the personal preference information for delivery to the user.

30.   (original) The method of claim 29 further comprising:

assembling the filtered content using the description into a packaged content according to an assembly criterion; and

distributing the packaged content to the user based on delivery information provided by the home server.

31.   (original) The method of claim 29 wherein the media source is one of a Web content, a television broadcast, a media broadcast, a video program, an audio program, and an audio visual program.

32.   (original) The method of claim 29 wherein the description is compatible with a metadata associated with the content.

33.   (original) The method of claim 32 wherein the metadata is one of a closed caption, a Resource Description Framework (RDF), motion picture expert group (MPEG)-7, a TV-Anytime metadata, a Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers

(SMPTE) metadata dictionary, a Dublin Core descriptor, and an European Broadcasting Union (EBU) P/meta.

34.   (original) The method of claim 29 wherein the assembly criterion is one of a semantic topic and a subscription level.

35.   (original) The method of claim 29 wherein the delivery information includes at least a scheduled time, a quality of service information, and a transmission bandwidth.

36.   (original) The method of claim 32 wherein analyzing comprises: parsing the metadata.

37.   (original) The method of claim 29 wherein analyzing comprises: creating a metadata associated with the content.

38.   (original) The method of claim 29 wherein filtering comprises: matching the description with the personal preference information.

39.   (original) A system comprising:
a media source to provide a media content;
an edge server connected to a network; and
a home server coupled to the edge server via the network, the home sever comprising:
    a personalization engine to create personal preference information from a user regarding a content, the personal preference information being represented in a description compatible with a content analyzer in the edge server; and
    a content scheduler coupled to the personalization engine to schedule delivery of the content from the edge server and uploading of the personal preference information to the edge server.

40.   (original) The system of claim 39 further comprising:
a local storage to cache the content delivered from the edge server; and

a content manager coupled to the local storage to manage the cached content.

41.　(original)　The system of claim 39 wherein the description is compatible with a metadata associated with the content.

42.　(original)　The system of claim 41 wherein the metadata is one of a closed caption, a Resource Description Framework (RDF), motion picture expert group (MPEG)-7, TV-Anytime metadata, a Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) metadata dictionary, a Dublin Core descriptor, and an European Broadcasting Union (EBU) P/meta.

43.　(original)　The system of claim 39 wherein the personalization engine comprises:

a deduction engine to deduce the personal preference information based on user's usage.

44.　(original)　The system of claim 39 wherein the personalization engine comprises:

an input interface to obtain the personal preference information provided by the user.

45.　(original)　The system of claim 40 wherein the content manager comprises:

a retriever to retrieve the cache content;

an indexer to index the cache content;

a distributor to distribute the retrieved cache content to a device.

46.　(original)　The system of claim 45 wherein the content manager further comprises:

a decryptor to decrypt the cache content; and

an archiver to archive the cached content.

47.   (original) The system of claim 45 wherein the device is one of a viewing device, a personal digital assistant (PDA), an audio visual device, a tablet, a personal computer, a set-top box, a digital television set, and a wireless device.

48.   (previously presented) A system comprising:

a media source to provide a media content;

a home server connected to a network; and

an edge server coupled to the home server via the network, the edge server comprising:

a content analyzer to analyze a content received from a media source to extract description compatible with personal preference information from a user regarding the content, the personal preference information being provided by a home server; and

a content filter coupled to the content analyzer to filter the content using the extracted description and the personal preference information for delivery to the user.

49.   (original) The system of claim 48 further comprising:

a content assembler to assemble the filtered content using the description into a packaged content according to an assembly criterion; and

a content distributor coupled to the content assembler to distribute the packaged content to the user based on delivery information provided by the home server.

50.   (original) The system of claim 48 wherein the media source is one of a Web content, a television broadcast, a media broadcast, a video program, an audio program, and an audio visual program.

51.   (original) The system of claim 48 wherein the description is compatible with a metadata associated with the content.

52.   (original) The system of claim 51 wherein the metadata is one of a closed caption, a Resource Description Framework (RDF), motion picture expert group (MPEG)-7, a TV-Anytime metadata, a Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers

(SMPTE) metadata dictionary, a Dublin Core descriptor, and an European Broadcasting Union (EBU) P/meta.

53.　(original) The system of claim 48 wherein the assembly criterion is one of a semantic topic and a subscription level.

54.　(original) The system of claim 48 wherein the delivery information includes at least a scheduled time, a quality of service information, and a transmission bandwidth.

55.　(original) The system of claim 51 wherein the content analyzer comprises: a parser to parse the metadata.

56.　(original) The system of claim 48 wherein the content analyzer comprises: a metadata creator to create a metadata associated with the content.

57.　(original) The system of claim 48 wherein the content filter comprises: a matcher to match the description with the personal preference information.

X.   EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

XI.   RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.